

THE KOLOA EPIDEMIC.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH ON THE FEVER AT KOLOA.

Dr. N. B. Emerson, President of the Board of Health, visited Koloa, Kauai, last week, and has presented the following report to the Board:

GENTLEMEN:—The labor supply of the Koloa Plantation consists chiefly of Germans, a small number, mostly lunas, and skilled workmen. Portuguese adults..... 76
Hawaiians, adults, males..... 57
New Hebridiens, both sexes..... 41
South Sea Islanders, both sexes..... 58
Japanese adults..... 168

And a few miscellaneous workmen.

The deaths from January 1st to October 4th, 1888, inclusive, have been as follows:

Germans..... 0
Portuguese..... 0
Negro, consumption 1, dropsy, 1..... 2
Negro, rupture of the bladder..... 1
New Hebridiens, consumption 6, dysentery 3..... 9
South Sea Islanders, dysentery..... 1
Japanese, fever 5, dysentery 2..... 7

Total..... 20

While this does not constitute an epidemic of formidable dimensions, it nevertheless is of sufficient importance to demand attention, and to call for such measures as the circumstances of the case demand.

At the time of my visit to Koloa, Mr. Cropp was prostrated from typhoid fever and unable to attend to business, so that I did not see him, but Mr. Louis Kahlbaum, Assistant Manager, and Mr. Martin Richter, book-keeper of Koloa Plantation, willingly offered me all the information they were possessed of and expressed themselves as anxious to do everything possible for the health and protection of their men.

The present epidemic began about the middle of June, and was marked by the occurrence of cases of typhoid fever, accompanied by bowel trouble, diarrhoea and dysentery.

The number of cases of typhoid reported among the Japanese alone was about 30. In addition to this number, 3 German employees of the Koloa plantation were affected, viz: Mr. Cropp, the Manager and two lunas.

It is probably safe in reckoning with this epidemic to charge the cases of continuous fever and of aggravated bowel disturbance such as dysentery, to one and the same cause.

It is a well known fact that contaminated water which will in one case produce typhoid fever, will in another produce diarrhoea or dysentery.

The number of deaths then chargeable to the typhoid poison may be put at eleven, as follows:

New Hebridiens 3, South Sea Islanders 1, Japanese 7. Total 11.

The first death among the Japanese took place in the last week of July.

In searching for the causes that have produced the present epidemic, I have considered:

1st. The water supply and drainage.

2d. Other causes of pollution; such as night soil, cattle, etc.

3rd. Food and general habits of the people.

1st. Water Supply: This comes from two sources, the Koloa stream which rises in the water-shed back of the town of Koloa at a distance of 4 1/2 miles north of the Koloa landing.

About 2 1/2 miles from the ocean this stream is joined by the stream which is the outlet of the Palena Swamp, flowing east.

The Koloa stream has from time immemorial been the source of water supply to the people of the district of Koloa, for drinking, bathing, washing, irrigation, in fine for all purposes.

Before the Koloa plantation was established the supply of water was pure and of good quality; but since the founding of that plantation the pollutions that have found their way into this stream have increased "pari passu," with the growth of the plantation.

It will readily be seen that when the output of the plantation was but 500 or 600 tons of sugar a year, the amount of pollution finding its way into this stream which is the only passage for the escape of surface and ditch water into the ocean, must necessarily have been much less than when it is as now, 2200 or 2400 tons in one year. Originally the Koloa stream contained an abundant supply of potable water.

At the present time much of it is diverted for irrigation and mill use by the Koloa Plantation.

What remains is rendered unfit for drinking, or even bathing or washing long before it reaches the village, by many sources of impurity.

These consist of the ordinary drainage and filtration from cultivated fields, stables, and also much of the refuse and wash of the mill, imparting to it a dark muddy color, and an offensive odor.

In addition to the causes mentioned it should be stated that the Koloa plantation has within a few years drained an extensive marsh situated to the N. E. of the plantation, known as the Palena Swamp, which adds a turbid stream to the river above mentioned.

I am informed by Mr. Kahlbaum that before the swamp was drained the water which overflowed from

the same and found its way by the outlet previously mentioned into the stream, though high colored like an infusion of strong tea, was potable and not offensive.

Since the deep drains have been cut, the water that passes into the stream by way of the outlet is muddy and offensive.

When grinding is going on at the mill, a large amount of wash from the mill itself, charged with a certain amount of saccharine matter, often in a state of fermentation, is discharged directly into the stream. At such time the emanations from the stream are in a high degree offensive, filling the air with sickening odors.

The Koloa stream is used by the population, chiefly Hawaiian, who live along its borders below the mill, for purposes of irrigation for domestic uses and is perfect their chief avail for drinking water.

The houses occupied by the plantation hands also are scattered along the banks of this same stream, and many of them doubtless resort to it for a supply of drinking water.

The degree of its pollution at times may be inferred from the fact that when pollutions from the mill are discharged into it, the fish—principally oopa—that live in its waters rise to the surface and die in large numbers.

The Koloa Plantation, aware of the necessity of pure drinking water for its own employees, has within a few months laid down three small flumes which are filled from the upper part of the Koloa stream, and offer a supply of excellent water accessible to all of their people who will take the pains to go for it.

The large part of the population of Koloa, however, including the Hawaiians and many of the plantation hands, are so situated that they must use of the polluted stream or go thirsty.

The well-to-do foreigners have been compelled to lay pipes to convey clean water to their residences. One considerable cause of pollution of this stream is that the cattle, horses, and mules of the Koloa plantation are allowed to enter into it to drink.

2d. Other causes of pollution: The lay of the land in the Koloa district is not favorable for drainage.

The result is that surface water and liquid impurities of all sorts that are not confined by banks, walls or receptacles finally reach the Koloa stream as the only outlet to the ocean.

There is also considerable marshy, undrainable land which detracts from the health of the place.

This is especially true of the immediate surroundings of the Koloa stream itself. At a number of points its low banks spread out into reedy swamps.

The general condition of the surroundings of the mill itself is unclean and more than usually sour and redolent of the odors of fermenting molasses.

A nuisance that is much complained of which makes a strong impression on the passer by, when the wind blows favorably is a number of cisterns of puddled earth that are used to contain the waste molasses and various impurities coming from the mill.

These are posted on a piece of high ground makai of the mill, and west of the Government road leading to the landing.

At the time of my inspection the cisterns numbered five, and they contained a dark colored, seething, fermenting mass of molasses waste, the odor of which resembled bilge water.

I am glad to say that I could find no evidence of pollution of the Koloa stream from privy-filth. The Koloa plantation has in large measure adopted the receptacle plan. It is only necessary to add to this the use of dry earth, and the system will be nearly perfect and capable of being managed without offense to anyone.

3rd. Food and general habits of the people. After diligent inquiry and investigation I became satisfied that the food of the Japanese was insufficient for the maintenance of such health and vigor as is necessary to withstand disease.

Inspection at the time of their midday meal in the field where it was eaten showed their food to consist of boiled rice, a dark salty sauce called "soy," a very weak beer said to be made of rice, and now and then a few onions.

Two or perhaps three times a month a few of them would club together and buy a little beef. Otherwise their diet did not form a part of their diet. Fresh meat I was assured entered largely into the food of the laborers of other nationalities.

Rice is in my opinion insufficient to nourish and sustain the strength of an active laboring man, and the fact as above related, that this forms the bulk of the food of the Japanese laborers is an answer to the question why the mortality of this nationality is so much greater than that of the people of all other nationalities on the Koloa Plantation.

I will not leave this point without stating that the responsibility for the diet of the Japanese rests entirely with themselves, and is not shared by the Koloa Plantation in the slightest degree.

The above facts in my opinion, justify the following conclusion:

1st. That the water of the Koloa stream is not fit for drinking and that such use of it in the present instance, has been instrumental in producing and in the future is likely

to result in filth, diseases, viz: typhoid fever and bowel troubles. That the interests of public health in the town of Koloa demand the application of the proper remedy for this state of things; viz: to provide good drinking water brought in suitable iron pipes, from a reservoir located at some point remote from danger of pollution, along the upper part of the Koloa stream.

2nd. That the Koloa Plantation cease to discharge molasses or water containing saccharine matter from its mill into the Koloa stream.

3rd. That the Koloa Plantation mix a sufficient amount of dry earth, ashes, lime, sand or trash, with the contents of the puddled earth cisterns now used to hold the molasses and waste matter.

This would minimize the offensiveness of this stuff, and the mixture would doubtless prove a valuable fertilizer.

4th. That the Koloa Plantation provide drinking troughs and water for their cattle and other animals, thus guarding against the fouling of the water in this stream by the droppings of these animals.

5th. That it is of the highest importance to the health of the Japanese laborers on the Koloa Plantation that they receive a sufficient ration of fresh meat, vegetables, bread, etc.

In view of the fact that the operations of the Koloa Plantation have resulted in polluting the chief source of water supply of this town and district of Koloa, and have thus set in operation a series of causes that have resulted disastrously to the health and lives of the inhabitants of that district it seems right and just that said Koloa Plantation should bear part of the expense of providing that town with a supply of good drinking water in place of that taken from them.

N. B. EMERSON,
Pres. Board of Health.

THE JURY CHALLENGE.

IN BANCO—BEFORE FULL BENCH.

The King vs. Kabele.

Opinion of the Court by Judd C.J.

The Attorney-General moves to quash the array or panel of jurors for the term on the ground that the Act approved on the 26th day of August, 1888, devolved the duty of selecting the list of fifty persons to serve as jurors and from which the panel is drawn (thereof to be performed by the governor in concert with a judge of a court of record) upon the "chief clerk of the Supreme Court."

The Clerk of the Supreme Court was absent from the kingdom on the 8th September last, the date when the list was by law to be made up, and this work was done by the deputy clerk who signed himself "Henry Smith, deputy clerk, acting chief clerk in the absence of William Foster Esq."

The Act of 29th August, 1884, (Chapter 42 of the Session Laws of that year) enacted that the Deputy Clerk and the Second Deputy Clerk shall have "all other powers and duties pertaining to the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court or necessary for the transaction of the business of said Court, subject to the direction of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and the approval of the Justices thereof."

Under this statute the two deputy clerks can perform any duty which the law imposes upon the clerk, concurrently with the clerk. But the Act of 1888 in distinguishing the clerk who is to perform the duty of selecting the list of jurors as the chief clerk indicates that the Legislature did not intend that this function should be executed by the other clerks concurrently with the Clerk. This being inconsistent with the Act of 1884 is a repeal of it to this extent.

But the Civil Code, Section 867, prescribes that in case of the absence or death of the Clerk his deputy shall act as clerk, etc. It was not necessary to re-enact this provision of law in the Act of 1888, for it was not repealed by the Act of 1884, although it was made unnecessary, for if the deputies can perform any duty which devolves upon the Clerk when he is present, they can perform these duties when he is absent.

But although the use of the title "Chief Clerk" indicates that he and not his deputies is to perform this particular duty when a clerk is in commission and present for duty, it is too violent an assumption to say that the Legislature did not have in view the very necessary statute of long standing which contemplated the probable contingencies of death or absence of this important officer and provided for them by designating the person by whom these duties could be performed if such contingencies should arise.

If the Legislature intended that only the Clerk of the Supreme Court and not the deputy clerks in case of his death or absence from whatever cause could legally discharge the duty of preparing the list of jurors, it could have expressed this intention in words admitting of no doubt. But it has not done so.

No statute other than that of 1888 names the clerk as the "Chief" Clerk. This statute however does and we are bound to give effect to every word of a statute if it is possible so to do. We give force and effect to the word "chief" by the interpretation thus put upon it.

The list of jurors under consideration having been prepared by the Deputy Clerk in the absence of the Clerk, in concert with a Justice of a

Court of Record, it is according to law and the motion is overruled.

A. F. JUDD,
R. F. BICKERTON,
S. B. DOLE.

OPINION OF MR. JUSTICE McCULLY.

It must be considered that the phrase "the Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court" designates the officer who is elsewhere in the statutes named the Clerk of the Supreme Court. This office was established and the duties of the officer prescribed, by Article xxv of the Civil Code—"Of the Clerk of the Supreme Court," including sections 860 to 869, Compiled Laws, page 245. Section 865 provides that "if necessary the Justices may employ a deputy clerk to assist said clerk in keeping up his records and in the discharge of his other duties," and section 867 provides that "in case of the death or absence of the clerk his deputy shall act as clerk."

In the earlier years of the Court, the clerk requiring assistance, a person was employed on the footing above prescribed, and business increasing he was retained as a permanency. His duties were confined to attending judges in probate and keeping probate records. He signed his name as "Assistant Clerk." He was at a later period directed to sign as "Deputy Clerk." He was appointed by the Justices of the Court and not by the Clerk and did not sign the Clerk's name. In the course of time it grew to be the practice that he should administer oaths and perform some other duties of the clerk without regard to "case of absence." A few years ago a second assistant or deputy was required and was appointed and commissioned as such by the Justices, and he exercised many of the functions of a clerk. Without intending to throw doubt upon the validity of acts done by these deputy clerks, it may be said that it seemed quite desirable to place their appointment and their powers upon explicit statute. Chapter 42 of the Acts of 1884 is "An Act to provide for the appointment of a Deputy Clerk and Second Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court and to prescribe the powers and duties of said clerks." By this Act the clerks so appointed are empowered to issue process, administer oaths, take depositions, assess damages on defaults, etc., and to have all other powers and perform the duties pertaining to the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court or necessary for the transaction of the business of said Court. The exercise of these powers is not made dependent on the absence of the clerk.

In my view the statute of 1884 supercedes the provisions relating to a deputy clerk of the Civil Code in the sections cited above. One effect of it is to repeal the provision requiring the absence of the Clerk in order to empower the deputy to perform the Clerk's statute duties. The deputy clerks, "subject to the direction of the Clerk and the approval of the Justices" as a matter of order and subordination, are legally competent at all times to execute the duties of the Clerk. It is an original power not deputed to them by the Clerk.

The statute under consideration now imposes a new duty upon the Clerk of the Court, styling him the Chief Clerk. The contention of the Attorney-General is that the use of the word chief limits the function to the officer who is designated, in order that the word have some effect. I am of opinion that the Legislature did intend to vest this power in the Clerk and not in the deputies, but in my view the intention has not been expressed in words which control, and exclude the operation of the statute of 1884. There are no words of limitation to the Clerk and prohibiting the deputies, for calling the Clerk the Chief Clerk does not exclude the deputies from any powers they possessed by a general statute, and they are therefore empowered to perform this duty of the Clerk.

Holding with the opinion of the Court that the list was legally drawn by the first deputy and overruling the challenge to the array, I only differ, very respectfully, in the view that the legality of the act depends upon the absence of the Clerk, and that there is any legal obligation that he alone must perform this function when he is present.

L. McCULLY.
I concur in the foregoing opinion.
EDWARD PRESTON.
Attorney-General Ashford for the Crown, A. S. Hartwell, W. O. Smith and C. Brown, per contra.
Honolulu, Oct. 8, 1888.

EXTORTION.

THE KING VS. KAHOLE—THE JUDGE'S ADDRESS AND THE SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

Kahole having been found by the jury in the Supreme Court yesterday guilty of the offence of extortion in the second degree, the Court, Mr. Justice McCully, on his being arraigned for sentence, said: I am very sorry to see you, my neighbor, in this position, and I am very sorry for your wife and eight children, but it was for you to have considered them before committing the offence. It is clearly proved, and not denied by you, that on the night of July 21 you being the local policeman of Moiliili, got together a company of eight Hawaiians and a Chinaman and took them to the premises occupied by eleven Chinamen who run a rice plantation. You

posted your men about the house and then entered it yourself. You claimed that they were smoking opium, and called your men inside to help you arrest them. You and they, by your orders, most insolently and unnecessarily tied the Chinamen together in couples by their queues, then took them out upon the road and marched them half a mile to a cow pen. Then you demanded that they should pay you seventy dollars as the price of their liberation, employing your Chinese confederate as interpreter, your captives not understanding sufficient Hawaiian for this business. There was nothing for them to do in their ignorance of everything except that you were an officer of the law, and in their helplessness, guarded perhaps not very gently, and in the dead of night, but to comply with your demand if they could. They had not the money with them, and if the testimony of one of them is true you had already stolen fifteen dollars when you searched their house, so it was arranged that one of their number released for this purpose should be taken into town by you in a carriage, with also your Chinese confederate and interpreter. After the drive of nearly three miles to town, at two o'clock in the morning you brought him to the house of the Chinese agent of this company. He goes in, states the urgency of the case, that all hands are in this miserable custody, and that he is waited for outside the door, and obtains the demanded ransom. Driving back, this money is counted out and paid to you and you fairly kept your word and let them go home. One of the natives whom you had called in to help you, suggests that this money is good evidence in the case and that you should keep it safe in your pocket. You tell him that you know something better than that, and bid him call at your house in the morning. There was "honor among thieves," and you then paid him seven dollars, his tenth. You had no right if you made an arrest to demand money as a condition of release. It was not bail, and you could not have demanded or taken bail, and this you must be held to have well known.

A more clear and flagrant case of the extorting of money, corruptly and for his own benefit, by a public officer, under color of his official authority, cannot well be found. I am very desirous to apportion your punishment, within the law, fairly to the circumstances of the case. In my view it is an aggravated case of wrong and insult. It savors of highway robbery or brigandage.

The sentence of the Court is fifteen months imprisonment with hard labor, but without costs.

PROBATE MATTERS.

THE WILLS OF S. G. WILDER AND Z. Y. SQUIRES BEFORE THE COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Samuel G. Wilder, before Dole, J. The taking of testimony of the subscribing witnesses to the will and codicil was begun on the 2nd and concluded on the 8th. The Court this morning ordered that said will and codicil be admitted to probate and that letters issue to Hons. A. F. Judd and W. F. Allen as administrators with the will annexed under bond of \$50,000.

A renunciation of their appointment under the will, was filed by the following named executors: W. C. Wilder, C. L. Wight, G. P. Wilder, Samuel G. Wilder and A. F. Judd. Hence the appointment of the above named administrators with the will annexed. The will dated March 10, 1886, was witnessed by Samuel B. Rose, Wm. G. Brash and W. R. Sims. The codicil dated November 1, 1887, was witnessed by Samuel G. Wilder, Jr., Charles A. Kibling and Wm. G. Brash. All these witnesses not being in Honolulu on the first day of hearing, necessitated the continuance from day to day.

The estate consists of stock in lumber business, shares in the Wilder Steamship Company, Kahului Railroad Company, Hawaiian Railroad Company, Honolulu Ice Works, money and effects, the estimated value of the whole of which is put down in the application for probate at \$200,000. Besides this valuation the life of deceased was insured in various companies for about \$65,000. The administrators were ordered to advertise notice to creditors in the English, Hawaiian and Portuguese languages and within sixty days to file their inventory of the property of the deceased. There are several devisees mentioned in the will. Mr. A. S. Hartwell appeared for the proponents of the will. No opposition was made.

In re estate of Z. Y. Squires, of Waiwala, Oahu, deceased, before Judd C. J. The application of the widow Mrs. Harriet Squires, for probate of the will was heard and granted. The widow and Gaspar Silva, were the executors named in the will, but they renouncing, the Court appointed Hon. W. O. Smith as administrator with the will annexed to act under bond of \$1000.

The estate consists of a house lot, pasture land, horses and cattle in Waiwala, on this island, valued at \$4,000. The will devises all personal property to the widow absolutely, and the real estate to her for life, and after her death to go to one Mrs. Frances E. Jackson, sister of the deceased. Hon. W. O. Smith appeared for the widow; W. A. Whiting for the said Mrs. Jackson. The deceased left no children living.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

The examination of the ten candidates for the bar in the Supreme Court yesterday, resulted in four only passing the test. These are Isaac D. Inca, Sol. Naranjo, J. G. Hoapili and Jos. A. Akina, all of whom have received inferior licenses. S. M. Kaukai, was examined for a full license and ordered to appear again before the Court on Wednesday, for further examination.

MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

A special meeting of the Mutual Telephone Company was held this morning with a full attendance. The by-laws were altered so that in future meetings will be held when a majority of the stock is present. The balance of the stock some \$8,000 was taken up at par. The Company is in a flourishing condition and will probably pay a dividend next year—Oct. 10.

ACCIDENT TO DR. HYDE.

At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon a horse attached to a carriage belonging to Dr. C. M. Hyde, ran away from a store on Nuuanu street. The Doctor was about to enter the carriage when the animal made a sudden start throwing the Doctor to the ground, cutting his head rather badly in several places, the blood flowing freely. The doctor was picked up and taken to his home. The horse was stopped by Frank Ferreira, a Portuguese, without any damage being done to the carriage. This makes the tenth runaway Ferreira has stopped.—Oct. 10.

KEEPING OF ACCOUNTS.

A TEST CASE UNDER THE NEW LAW.

A Chinaman, Lau Kin, was charged in the Police Court this morning with not keeping his books in the English, Hawaiian or some European language, he being licensed on October 2d, 1888, to sell goods at retail in Honolulu, contrary to chapter 41 Session Laws of 1888, the same being "An Act to regulate the keeping of books of accounts by wholesale and retail licensees."

This law it will be remembered was passed at the last session of the Legislature, and this is the first arrest under it.

Deputy-Marshal Hopkins said that in company with Hang Sam he visited the defendant's store on Hotel street and asked him how he kept his books. He said he kept them in Chinese, as he knew no other language.

Quong Seang Sei was employed by defendant and knew all his books. Defendant was sole owner and proprietor of the store, and the books are not kept in the English, Hawaiian or any European language.

The case was continued to the 12th for judgment, the defendant being allowed to be at large on his own recognizances.—Oct. 11th.

In the Police Court this morning, Hon. Paul Neumann, counsel for Lau Kin, charged with not keeping his accounts according to law, made a motion that the Court reopen the case to introduce the evidence of a protest in the interior office. The motion was granted.

Geo. E. Simidies a clerk in the Interior Department produced a license issued by the department, Oct. 2, 1888, with a copy of a protest filed in the department where the defendant made a request for a license without the condition of keeping his books in English, Hawaiian or some European language.

The defendant was found guilty as charged and fined \$25 with \$3.90 costs. An appeal was noted.—Oct. 12th.

STABBING AFFRAY.

A dispute arose between some of the sailors on board the British bark Carnarvonshire, lying at the Mail wharf, last evening, which ended in one James Stewart stabbing A. Williams in the back with a knife, inflicting a wound about an inch long, but not of a dangerous character. The police being sent for Stewart was arrested and taken to the Station House and there charged with assault and battery with a deadly weapon. The injured man was taken to the Queen's Hospital and is doing well.—Oct. 12.

MARRIED.

Mr. John Good, Assistant Port Surveyor, was united in marriage last evening to Miss Bens Chilliorg, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Alexander Mackintosh. The bride was attended by Mrs. J. H. Soper, Mrs. J. Sutherland and Miss J. McGowan, and the bridegroom by Marshal J. H. Soper. A reception was held after the ceremony at the residence of the newly married couple on Alakea street, where they received the congratulations of their friends.—Oct. 12.

A PLEASANT SOCIABLE.

The ladies of the Central Union Church held their regular monthly sociable last evening in the parlors of the church. There was a very large attendance and the affair passed off in a very pleasant manner. The proceedings opened with a literary and musical entertainment. Mrs. J. H. Patey, Miss Patch and Rev. A. D. Bissel sang; Miss May Dillingham played a piano solo; Miss Rolston gave a recitation and Miss Willie Lewers read a poem. Coffee and cake was served during the evening.—Oct. 12.

FIFTH ORGAN RECITAL.

A large and fashionable audience attended the fifth organ recital at Kaunakapili Church, Thursday evening, given by Mr. Wray Taylor, A. Gld. O. Among those present were noticed H. R. H. Princess Li-luolani, His Honor the Chief Justice and Mrs. A. F. Judd, Major J. H. Wodehouse, H. B. M.'s Commissioner and Mrs. Wodehouse, Mr. T. K. Walker, British Vice-Consul and Mrs. Walker, several officers of the men-of-war and a number of our most prominent citizens.

The programme was a varied one and judging from the frequent applause gave much satisfaction to those present. The Rev. A. D. Bissel, the new musical instructor at Oahu College, made his first appearance before a Honolulu public, and in a song "Kono" displayed a very fine tenor voice, well under control. Miss Mabel Rhodes has a rich contralto voice and she used it with much skill and taste in singing "Valley of the Shadows," the violin obligato by Lieut. E. R. Pears of H. B. M. S. Cormorant, being well played. The number was exceedingly enjoyable.

Miss Fredericka J. Nolte surprised the audience by the talented manner in which she gave a song entitled, "The Waiting Heart." Her high notes were particularly clear and sweet and she received many congratulations for her fine singing, as well as a large bouquet. Prof. Berger accompanied the song on the organ with skill. The Kaunakapili Church choir sang an anthem "O Praise the Lord" in capital style. Handel's celebrated Largo arranged as a trio for violin, violoncello and organ was given in a very effective manner, and was quite an innovation to the programme.

The large organ was during the evening exceedingly well tested in solos by Messrs. Myron H. Jones and Wray Taylor; and their performances on the instrument brought out all its finest qualities both of light and shade, for while its sweetness, purity and delicacy were drawn forth on the one hand so were all its stronger and trumpet-like tones on the other, its character generally eliciting the highest commendation.—Oct. 12.

DESK TELEPHONE.

"Any one can arrange a convenient desk telephone from the ordinary Bell instrument, at trifling expense. Unscrew the back-board and take it off, leaving the bell-box, the battery-box and the transmitter detached. Screw the bell-box to the wall, within reach of your chair. Deposit the battery-box on the floor, or in any convenient place where it will be out of the way. Affix the transmitter to the end of a 3-inch brass tube of suitable length, bent at a right angle, and hinged to the wall by brass sockets. Run the wires from the back of the transmitter through the tube, and complete the connection as they were before the instrument was separated.

"The transmitter thus arranged can be swung over the desk, or pushed back against the wall. The operator can answer messages without leaving his chair, and can note down an item or advertisement while seated comfortably at his desk. My office telephone was reconstructed in this way four years ago, at an expense of less than a dollar, and has worked perfectly ever since."—[Exchange.

GORED BY A BULLOCK.

Early Thursday morning, a number of natives started from Hon. J. I. Dowsett's ranch at Mikilua, with a drove of cattle for the market. On reaching Helawa, several of the animals got into a patch of Mimosa scrub. Two of the drivers dismounted their horses and proceeded on foot to drive the cattle out. While doing so a young bullock charged at Maia, one of the men goring him on the right side just above the collar bone. Dr. Wood was at once sent for and after making the injured man comfortable had him removed to the Queen's Hospital. He is resting easily today, and his condition is favorable.

ADVICE TO CHINESE LOAFERS.

The leading Chinese merchants have caused red posters to be placed on the walls in Chinatown advising all loafing Chinamen to go at once to work. They have five weeks in which to follow the advice given, and at the expiration of that time if any of the above class are found, the poster says they will be handed over to the police to be dealt with according to law.

FOUND DEAD.

Calom W. Filson was found dead in a cabin about one mile from Sisson, Cal., on Sept. 12th, 1888. He was fifty years old and unmarried.—[S. E. Examiner, Sept. 14.

Mr. Filson was a former resident of these islands and was